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THE CANADIAN INDIAN AND THE URBAN SETTING

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THE CANADIAN IMPACT ON THE URBAN SETTING

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A Symposium on Social Change in Alberta

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Preface

In this paper the authors seek to demonstrate that the urbanization of Canadian native peoples in Alberta is a neglected but vital research problem. Currently there is a lack of systematic, longitudinal data on demographic, social and psychological characteristics of native peoples and Alberta urban centers. There are a large number of programs which have been operative on behalf of native peoples, but without a firm baseline of information it is almost impossible to describe them or measure their effectiveness. In addition many revisions of existing programs are taking place and new programs are being developed and implemented. Again some systematic data collection effort needs to be undertaken both to evaluate these efforts and to relate them to some baseline of information. It is our contention that serious investments of effort, time and money in programs designed to reduce inequalities between native peoples and the rest of Alberta society, need to be based on a comprehensive baseline of information against which future changes can be compared.

URBANIZATION

Urbanization is one of the more profound and pervasive patterns of development in the world today. As the population of the world has rapidly increased it has increasingly been concentrated in urban centers. A nation such as the United States has changed from a country of a few large cities and a predominantly rural population to one of many cities and a continually decreasing rural population. (Hauser and Schnore, page 7, 8)

The Canadian experience has been similar. It has changed from a nation of few cities and a predominantly rural population to one of the most urbanized countries of the world. (Stone, page 15). Utilizing the Canadian census definition of urban, some 70% of the population was urban in 1961 - a figure similar to that of the 1960 U.S. If one uses more standardized measures, such as the percentage of population in urban agglomerations of 20,000 and over, the figures are roughly 57% for the U.S. (1960) and 52% for Canada (1961) or the percentage of population in urban agglomerations of 100,000 or more, the figures are roughly 29% for the U.S. (1960) and 33% for Canada (1961). (Stone, page 16). The Prairies (Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta) as a region have the greatest percentage increase since 1941 in urban populations with Alberta leading in the increase changing from 32% urban in 1941 (Stone, page 29-41) to 63% urban in 1961.

When one looks at the province of Alberta, one sees the same phenomena of rapid population increase accompanied by urban concentration. In 1961 some 63% of the Alberta population was classi-

fied as urban with the major portion of this urban population concentrated in two cities, Calgary and Edmonton. In 1966 some 50% of all Albertans lived in these cities.

Demographic statements concerning "urbanization" in isolation are often incomplete as they do not indicate the forces which give rise to this pattern of growth, its contribution to growth and the social consequences. These questions are the subjects of much current research and much is not known. Recently Schnore and Lampard have written that "little research has been directed to the non-demographic side of urbanization, and it is likely that we have an extremely biased sample on which to base inferences about urban structure. The whole sociological discussion of "urbanism as a way of life," for example, rests upon an empirical base that is narrow indeed, being largely drawn from a few scattered case studies and impressionistic accounts of city life, mainly in the U.S.". Most of these studies were done and the urban situation has changed since then (Schnore, page 28) and "The only American sociologists to study the determinants and consequences of urbanization and the conditions that give rise to differences between cities and societies have been those working within a narrow demographic framework. The result has been a body of descriptive material that is badly out of balance, lacking proper weight to important organizational elements and other phenomena that are not discoverable by means of demographic analysis alone" (Schnore, page 29). Lest one think that this is a U.S. problem only, one can examine Stone's monograph and note that both Canadian demographic, economic and social research is inadequate. "Existing

Canadian urban studies have left undone a great deal of basic 'spade work' in the compilation and synthesis of fundamental information." (Stone, page 1). "The social forces in the advancement of urbanization include political organization and the system for maintaining social order, the legal and ethical system governing economic relations among individuals and business entities, and the sets of customs, behavior patterns and values commonly called 'styles of living'. Clearly the preceding classification of urbanizing forces...gives no information about the mechanisms by which urbanization is generated and advanced. This is the area in which relevant fundamental knowledge suffers from its most crucial deficiencies...But as soon as one goes beyond such simple necessary relations among demographic changes with the aim of determining how such changes may be interrelated with economic and social factors, the existing knowledge becomes a network of plausible (but very imprecise) substantive interpretations." (Stone, page 18). Stone then proceeds to "informally" interpret the historical pattern of Canadian urbanization in terms of its relationship to the general economic and social history of Canada. Lithwick and Paquet in a recent Canadian Urban Studies reader introduce their articles similarly "despite longstanding interest in and concern for the city, it has remained a particularly elusive entity. The urban landscape has been examined but the urban phenomena is still very poorly understood. And while the complexity of the problem is acknowledged in scores of books, nowhere does one find a strategy for the analysis of the urban unit in all its complexity." (Lithwick and Paquet, page 4).

Clearly the understanding of the Canadian city and the continued process of urbanization (agglomeration) and attendant social consequences are little understood phenomena but ones that are highly significant to researchers and crucial to policy makers and actionists.

Native Peoples

If one looks at smaller or sub-topics within the larger concern for urban growth (the micro level), a similar lack of understanding is revealed and perhaps a greater dearth of basic demographic, economic, and social data exists. As well the impact of the broader urban trends becomes obscured in any "scientific" sense but manifest in terms of social and individual pathologies.

[The native peoples of Canada form a small proportion of the Canadian population, and their numbers are small relative to other groups in the population. (See tables in appendix). Nevertheless they constitute a sizeable group and a sizeable component in various problem areas. Several factors make them an extremely important group in Canada today: (1) historically they have been a badly treated group. They are a weight on the Canadian conscience; (2) they are not participating in many of the benefits of Canadian society. They are not in a position to make use of the opportunities generally available to Canadians; (3) The frontiers are receding and native peoples, even those living in the most remote places, are in constant contact with white society and its urban influences. This contact has increased their visibility and affects their remaining

traditional ways of life; (4) The rising self-awareness and increasing militancy of native people has enabled them to present their case more forcefully to government and to the public. The problems and conflicts of minorities in the U.S. may also have made governments more sensitive to these pressures; (5) The increasing emphasis on provincial responsibility for services to the native peoples has turned provincial concern to them. This has resulted in a closer look at resident native population; (6) Their high birth rates, declining death rate and resultant rapid population increases are producing a larger "problem" population; (7) Their movement to the cities and their more visible difficulties there. These new immigrants to the city have special hardships since often their background does not prepare them for urban living; (8) A marked governmental concern exists for low income people and many programs have been generated in the war on poverty to attempt to remedy extreme inequalities. Native people often form a significant portion of these low-income target groups. (9) The pattern of urban redevelopment, especially urban renewal, has touched heavily on native peoples since they occupy quarters in many of the areas affected. The removal of traditional urban migrant receiving areas itself creates a problem and will increase their visibility in adjacent areas; (1) The vocal dissatisfaction of many social workers and native peoples with the programs designed to serve them. This is often seen as a case of both inappropriate programming and insufficient funding. Whether or not one agrees with the above comments and it is hard to "prove" these, most will agree that the native peoples and their future place in Canadian society

constitutes a major societal problem. Current endeavors, and there are many, to help, change, direct, work with native peoples though many in number, are fragmented, and their effectiveness is difficult to assess. Whatever one's value assumptions are about the place of native peoples in Canadian society and Alberta in particular, one should assess the problem from some knowledge baseline. Without this it becomes a futile exercise to discuss and to measure the effective changes wrought by any particular program. It is well to note that it took books like Harrington's The Other America to pierce the nation's conscience. Poverty did exist and here's what it looks like. Also thereafter continued monitoring of poverty programs was needed to see if awakened conscience and social programming led to improved conditions.

Whatever one's values are about equality in Canada, we need a similar approach. For example, if one's definition of equality means that the native peoples should reveal a similar pattern of distribution on selected variables when compared to Canadians in general or some sub-group of Canadians, then definite detailed measurements on those variables is needed. If one's definition of equality means that native peoples should improve their position, again on selected variables, relative to the past, consistent and detailed measurements are necessary. If one's definition of equality is related to an individual's capacity to cope with his environment or his perception of that environment, the same measurement needs exist.

Thus we would argue that it is highly imperative that detailed measures (demographic, social and psychological) need to be

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taken on this micro-level. We also would argue that a major focus of such measurements should relate to the movement of native peoples to and from urban centers, their adjustment experiences, and the short-term and long-run consequences of native urbanization.

Native Peoples and the City

One might well ask whether or not we already know enough about native peoples? We would argue that basic demographic data about native peoples is insufficient and that information on social and psychological variables is extremely limited. When one further specifies native peoples in the city, the information is largely non-existent and that which does exist is mainly impressionistic and unsystematic.

Currently the Dominion Bureau of Statistics does not provide any detailed information on native peoples. We do know that some are identified in urban populations but the numbers are so small relative to the larger population that no detailed data tabulations are given. We also suspect that the definitions and means used to identify native peoples leads to an underenumeration of this group. Either the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, provincial statistics bureaus, or private research corporations ought to do an intensive regular examination of the native peoples in their jurisdictions. We believe that Alberta could be a pacesetter in this matter. It is noteworthy that in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics Monograph on Incomes of Canadians, Jenny Podoluk gives no information on income inequalities relative to native peoples. Yet many of the characteris-

tics noted as being highly related to low income appear to be very characteristic of native peoples. There is a possibility that this conceals extreme variations between population sub-groups within the poverty strata. (page 186, 189). A similar lack of discussion of native peoples is noted in Porter's basic work The Vertical Mosaic. In his analysis of ethnic group, occupation and education two tables indicate that native peoples experience marked disadvantages, in comparison to other ethnic groups. They are under-represented in professional, financial and clerical occupational classes and over-represented in primary, unskilled and agriculture occupational classes. They are marked, under-represented in school attendance of males. (page 87, 89). He earlier suggested, "Where there is a strong association between ethnic affiliation and social class, as there always has been, a democratic society may require a breaking down of the ethnic impediment to equality, particularly the equality of opportunity". (page 73). Native peoples undoubtedly experience marked barriers to social advancement but their situation needs to be separately documented and analyzed. If society is to remove or reduce impediments, an extensive analysis must be done to uncover their changing social position. This has not been done.

The Department of Indian Affairs' data is similarly sketchy and largely gathered for administrative purposes. It also provides no data for Non-Treaty Indians and Metis. It is highly significant that the influential and extensive study of the contemporary Indian of Canada edited by H. B. Hawthorn and published by the Indian Affairs Branch in 1966 does not include a discussion of urbanization and Indians

as a topic of consideration nor does it even mention it as one of the neglected topics (Hawthorn, page 8). It is also noteworthy that none of the general recommendations focus on the Indian and the city and only 3 (#15, 27, 63) of the 91 even mention the word urban (Hawthorn, page 13 - 20). The chapter on "Major Trends and Processes of Economic Development for Indians" does allude to the city but notes "That there has been a very limited amount of research done on Indian workers and residents of metropolitan areas, and the findings are far from conclusive." (Hawthorn, p. 147).

We would suggest that more emphasis be placed on the role of the urban center and the native peoples as well as reiterate the need for basic data to form a baseline for program development and evaluation.

Our concern with Indians and the city in Canada is not unique or rare. Several western conferences, study groups and research projects in recent years have focused on the native person and the urban environment. Though these have largely dwelt on the personal and group problems faced by native peoples by using illustrations and experiences or to social survey data, they have also been concerned about the lack of basic data. A sample of the above will briefly be discussed.

In 1957 a landmark piece of research was directed by Jean H. Lagasse in Manitoba on A Study of the Population of Indian Ancestry Living in Manitoba. Volume 2 of the 3 volume report focuses on native people in the city of Winnipeg. "Before the study began, many people had ideas how Indian and Metis people fitted into the

urban life of Winnipeg upon first moving in from non-urban areas. A few records concerning aspects of this migration were kept in community agencies, but none were available for a representative group of either Indian or Metis, nor were these scientifically derived data for items as basic as the actual number of Indians who had recently migrated to Winnipeg. It was felt, therefore, that information needed to be gathered directly from the people themselves if a valid picture of their manner of living was to be known". While recognizing the above, the researchers nevertheless had great difficulty in locating their target population and actually focused on only part of Winnipeg and developed a sample of respondents which may or may not have been representative of Indian people in the city at that time and are probably not representative of those there now. Yet the research does give a picture of the urban problems of native people. The need is for more complete and longitudinal data to measure the problem characteristics which can be used as a baseline of measurement for helping programs be they economic, social or psychological. The La Gasse report notes "For Indians and Metis already in Winnipeg along with the steady trickle moving in, there are problems which are not theirs alone. The economy of the city, the Province, and Canada, is feeling the impact of the unadjusted new urban dwellers in a class and caste - conscious society..."of issue here is not if a problem exists but rather what might be done to make it easier for Indians and Metis in Winnipeg to achieve a more accepted and significant role in the society." The authors of this paper wish

to stress that the problem needs clearer definition and serious inquiry will indicate something of the society's commitment to the above goals. It also is important to note that the native peoples urban migration does not confine itself within provincial boundaries, (Krotki, 1968).

In 1962 the Community Chest and Councils of the Greater Vancouver Area conducted a Study of Problems of Canadian Indians in Urban Communities basing their recommendations on agency data, questionnaires, interviews and field trips to Seattle and Winnipeg. Their report notes that "The statistics collected from government departments and agencies centered principally about the number of Indians living in the community. There were no current reliable statistics on this subject and a considerable effort was needed to arrive at a reliable estimate..." (page 2. "The Indian population in the city is rising rapidly and likely to continue to do so." (page 3). The remainder of the report describes some of the adjustment problems of Indians encountered in the movement from reserve to the city and the role of Indian social centres. The report's concluding recommendation asks "that the federal government immediately undertake a study of the method, scope, organization and character of a comprehensive plan of advice, employment, training and assistance to Indians interested in transferring to a new urban environment in Canada." There is no way presently to systematically indicate the representativeness of native problems identified nor whether affairs are better or worse today in Vancouver or elsewhere. Also no major urban environment study focused on native peoples has been undertaken by a major level of government.

In 1963 a seminar on "Insights to Cultural Differences" was held at the University of Alberta sponsored by the Edmonton Welfare Council and the Canadian Citizenship Branch. Though native peoples were not the only focus of the conference, Dr. B. Y. Card alluded to them in his talk on "North American Ethnics in Education" and made the following pertinent observations "nobody seems to know exactly how many people of Indian ancestry there are in either Edmonton or Alberta"... "An accurate determination of the number of persons of Indian ancestry in Edmonton calls for more careful research than has yet been done". (page 45). Throughout the talks and discussions Native peoples - Indians, metis, eskimos are mentioned, analyzed, described but against no firm baseline of information. The representativeness of any information based on illustration remained a silent question. In 1963 a study was published by Card and others on the Metis in Alberta but was not urban focused. They did allude to urban problems and the metis and indicated its importance. "Deliberate action is needed not only to change metis status in Northern Alberta communities, but in Alberta generally, and particularly in urban areas where they migrate." (Card, Hirabayashi, and French, page 399).

In 1965 A. K. Davis published a document entitled Edging into Mainstream, a 1960 study of urban Indians in Saskatchewan. He perceived "that the raising of the grossly substandard levels of living of Northern Metis - Indian people would require the maximum use of whatever work opportunities can be developed outside the North.

Accordingly, it seemed all the more important to look briefly at the living and working conditions of Metis - Indians living in such 'gateway' towns as....Prince Albert, North Battleford and Meadow Lake." (Davis, page 354). The data for the study were gathered by using field workers and an interview schedule. However, Davis notes: "We do not know how many Metis people - persons with mixed Indian and White ancestry live in the three survey communities." (page 357). The knowledgeable field worker attempted to ascertain the research target groups using various techniques and then to interview a sample of them. An attempt was made to relate sample characteristics to the 1961 Census of Canada data. The study is certainly valuable in giving us insights into the native person and his urban experiences; however, we need a more detailed, extensive and systematic baseline against which to test the relationships identified. Davis states that "Urban migration...is the single most effective road toward closer integration of Metis and Indian people into the mainstream of modern Canadian urban-industrial society" and that "subjects living in town, badly off as many of them were by comparison with their White neighbors, were decisively better situated than most of their cousins back in those isolated country villages and Indian reserves without sufficient economic resources." Without systematic, comparative data, Alberta cannot assess overtime what is occurring in its towns and cities.

In 1966, the authors of this paper participated in a series of seminars in Edmonton on Indians and the City and then attended a Canada-wide conference in Winnipeg on this subject sponsored by the

Indian-Eskimo Association in co-operation with the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. Some 250 delegates, mostly native people, attended the four day conference. The key note address was given by Mr. Walter Currie who had participated in the planning of the conference and had spent time visiting native people across Canada. He accepted an axiomatic that native peoples were coming to the city in increasing numbers, that they were having a great many difficulties and that existing help programs were ineffective in preparing natives for, or easing their transition to urban life. "The major problems...are - difficulty in finding good accommodation, difficulty in finding a job, difficulty in finding satisfactory social life; difficulty in adjusting to a new environment (one of clocks, responsibility, hurry, impersonality, loneliness, the need to save and plan for tomorrow, new social rules) and difficulty with the law." (page 12). Yet we have little systematic information about the extent and nature of these difficulties and whether or not and in what ways existing helping programs are effective. Currie concluded his talk "Our immediate aim is to find ways and means of ensuring that the people of native descent...can and will be able to enter an environment which is foreign in many respects to his home. This can only be successful when and if a person, who is an Indian, can move in a non-Indian society as an individual who creates in the minds of the onlooker only the thought and the acceptance that this man is a man. That this man must be judged by what he as an individual does or can do. ...that an Indian must stand straight and tall in his own mind and know that he is a man who is neither more

nor less than any other." (page 17). With our current types and levels of research we will probably know little about what the Indian currently is experiencing and may not even be able to state the degree to which and in which areas the above dream is fulfilled.

Native peoples are concerned about their low place in Canadian society. They are concerned about the impact of the city on them and their patterns of adjustment. Research and sensitive observation have established the problem areas and given them graphic illustration. A major research investment is necessary at this time to systematically indicate the dimensions of these problems and to keep a check on their future course. No society interested in the removal of inequalities should overlook these concerns.

Conclusion:

It is our contention that the native person and the city is a neglected vital research topic in Alberta and probably in the entire country. We contend that various researchers and native people themselves rank this subject as a most important and urgent one. We suggest that this subject matter is presently covered by a number of limited research reports, news stories, personal experiences, observations both systematic and unsystematic, periodic census reports, sporadic helping agency data, partisan speeches and public stereotypes. We suggest that any serious efforts directed at bringing the native peoples of Alberta into the mainstream should be accompanied by the deliberate development of a baseline of knowledge concerning important characteristics and problems of the native peoples in the

city. We suggest that this baseline of data is necessary irrespective of what particular view one holds regarding the ideal relationship between this minority group and the rest of Alberta society. We argue that the present helping programs, whether economic or social, may be ill-informed and that it is almost impossible to indicate many of the effects of these programs on native people. We further argue that a heavy investment of funds in establishing such a knowledge base is appropriate since the groups in question deserve a distinctive approach and are disproportionately participating in the general Alberta prosperity.

We have developed a preliminary, suggestive set of items that might be included in such a knowledge base. We have grouped these items by the general problem areas in which urban native peoples¹ have difficulty: mobility, housing, labour force, family, health, legal, social services and education.

There are a variety of approaches (methodologies) that could be employed in developing this knowledge base once the information content is defined. We suggest the consideration of approaches, such as a population register, a referral enumeration system and a longitudinal case study.

To be efficient, some one organization with a provincial-wide mandate or contacts should both assemble current information and develop the knowledge base. The A.R.D.A. could be such an organization.

¹We have deliberately avoided discussing several related and important issues such as the impact of "urbanization" as a process involving a distinctive set of values and types of interaction. We have also not discussed the fact that the urban influence can be found in non-urban agglomeration. Thus one could focus on the urban impact on native peoples living in settlements other than Calgary or Edmonton.

We have also included an appendix containing selected information on native peoples with particular emphasis on Alberta. This listing indicates something of the inequalities and problems experienced by native peoples. This is not a sufficient baseline of information but is informative and indicative of what is generally available.

1. Definition of the Target Population

To determine criteria that will objectively delineate the target population. Within the context of definition the following dimensions must be resolved: Treaty Indians, Non Treaty Indians, Eskimos, Metis, people of Indian ancestry who may not be visibly identified, people of Indian ancestry who identify themselves as Indians, people of Indian ancestry who desire not to identify themselves as Indian, etc.

2. Location of the Target Population

A research plan must be developed that will be effective in locating 'special' population groups, such as the urban Indian. The location of the target population is essential prior to the accumulation of a body of knowledge.

3. Determination of Knowledge Needs

The following is a suggested knowledge inventory that transcends several institutional spheres. Basic knowledge regarding these areas is essential in the all important task of making decisions at various policy levels.

Suggested Knowledge Inventory

- A. Composition and Location - Age distributions, spatial distributions, sex ratios.
- B. Mobility - Mobility histories; mobility patterns; frequency of mobility; duration of mobility; Intra and inter-city mobility; intra and inter-provincial mobility; urban-to-rural and rural-to-urban migration streams; motivation for migration; adjustment patterns of recent in-migrants; characteristics of receiving and sending areas; mobility expectations.
- C. Education - Education histories; level of educational attainment; types of education (academic, technical, vocational, on-the-job training), drop-out patterns; factors influencing drop-out behavior; motivation for education; quality of education and staffing.
- D. Family Structure - Marital status; Family formation patterns; Family and household size; Marriage and divorce patterns, desertions, separations; Average number of children; Family limitation attitudes and practices; Family and non-family households; Child-spacing patterns; Age at first marriage; duration of marriage.
- E. Labour Force - Employment and unemployment trends; seasonal variations in employment; Labour force participation rates by sex and occupation; occupational patterns; occupational mobility;

dependency ratios;¹ occupational histories.

F. Housing - Housing characteristics; condition of housing, measures of crowding; number of households per dwelling unit; tenure; type of housing.

G. Law and Legal - Experiences with social control agents; perceptions; expectations; history of experiences and institutionalization; knowledge of laws and rights; use of legal facilities and services.

H. Welfare/Social Services - History of agency contacts; expectations; frequency of agency use; types of assistance; amount of social assistance; attitudes toward welfare.

I. Health/Medical - Mortality and morbidity data by age and marital status; health histories; infant mortality; maternal mortality, hospital-use patterns; life expectancy; average age at death.

4. Collection of Data: Approaches.

a. Utilization of available data in Dominion Bureau of Statistics publications regarding native Indian and Eskimo populations.

¹A measure that expresses the relation of the dependent or economically inactive population to the independent or economically active population. The economically active population is understood to comprise all those persons who contribute to the labour force.

- b. Exploration of data availability from enumeration area print-outs and tapes from the 1961 and 1966 Census of Population and Housing. (Lyon, 1969).
- c. Development of an urban area population register for the continuous recording of in and out movements of native populations. (Rund, 1968).
- d. Development of a referral system for urban Indian populations. This referral system can operate at either the agency level or personal level and can be coupled with complete canvass of concentration areas, or a probability sample of concentration areas. (Lagasse, 1959). Concentration areas can be determined from enumeration area print-out data for the locality under investigation. (see Appendix Table VI.).
- e. Longitudinal analysis can be utilized to assess changes experienced by the target population or a sample of households.
- f. Case study approach can be used as a means to derive "in-depth" base knowledge from a sample of the target population.

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APPENDIX

- Table I - Selected Vital Statistics, Total Population and Canadian Indians, Canada: March 31, 1965
- Table II - Distribution of Indian and Eskimo Population by Census Division, Alberta: 1961
- Table III - Indian and Eskimo Population, Selected Cities and Alberta: 1961
- Table IV - Indian and Eskimo Population by Sex for Selected Suburban Communities, Alberta: 1961
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- Table VI - Distribution of Indians and Eskimos, City of Edmonton: 1961
- Figure 1 - Census Divisions, Alberta, 1961

TABLE I

SEELCTED VITAL STATISTICS
TOTAL POPULATION AND CANADIAN INDIANS
CANADA: MARCH 31, 1965

	<u>Total population</u>	<u>Indians</u>
Population	18,896,000	218,098
Births per 1,000 population	24.4	40.0
Deaths per 1,000 population	7.8	10.2
Stillbirths per 1,000 livebirths	12.3	15.6
Infant deaths per 1,000 livebirths	26.3	70.4
Average age at death - males	60.5	33.3
Average age at death - females	64.1	34.7

Source: Department of National Health and Welfare.
Annual Report. Ottawa: Queen's Printer,
page 93.

TABLE II
DISTRIBUTION OF INDIAN AND ESKIMO POPULATION
BY CENSUS DIVISION, ALBERTA: 1961

Census division number	Total population	%	Indian & Eskimo	%	Other	%
1	39,140	100.0	40	0.1	39,091	99.9
2	83,306	100.0	675	0.8	82,641	99.2
3	30,967	100.0	3,789	12.2	27,178	87.8
4	15,020	100.0	39	0.3	14,981	99.7
5	38,115	100.0	1,549	4.1	36,567	95.9
6	317,989	100.0	976	0.3	317,013	99.7
7	40,837	100.0	33	0.1	40,804	99.9
8	76,533	100.0	1,460	1.9	75,073	98.1
9	20,274	100.0	1,381	6.8	18,893	93.2
10	70,177	100.0	137	0.2	70,040	99.8
11	410,679	100.0	3,701	0.9	406,978	99.1
12	47,310	100.0	5,547	11.7	41,763	88.3
13	45,431	100.0	1,055	2.3	44,376	97.7
14	19,282	100.0	215	1.1	19,067	98.9
15	76,884	100.0	7,959	10.4	68,925	89.6
Alberta Total	1,331,944	100.0	28,554	2.1	1,303,390	97.9

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

INDIAN AND ESKIMO POPULATION

SELECTED CITIES AND ALBERTA: 1961

Area	Total Population	%	Indian & Eskimo	%	Other	%
Alberta	1,331,944	100.0	28,554	2.1	1,303,390	97.9
City Total	610,218	100.0	1,416	0.2	608,802	99.8
Calgary	249,641	100.0	335	0.1	249,306	99.9
Edmonton	281,027	100.0	995	0.4	280,032	99.6
Lethbridge	35,454	100.0	22	0.1	35,432	99.9
Medicine Hat	24,484	100.0	15	0.1	24,469	99.9
Red Deer	19,612	100.0	49	0.2	19,563	99.8
Remainder of Province	721,726	100.0	27,138	3.8	694,588	96.2

Source: Enumeration Area Print Outs for Alberta
Dominion Bureau of Statistics

TABLE IV

INDIAN AND ESKIMO POPULATION BY SEX
FOR SELECTED SUBURBAN COMMUNITIES, ALBERTA: 1961

<u>Area</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Edmonton suburban area			
Jasper Place	62	78	140
Beverly	5	5	10
Calgary suburban area			
Forest Lawn	3	13	16
Montgomery	1	4	5
Bowness	2	4	6
Total	73	104	177

Source: Enumeration Area Print-Outs for Alberta
Dominion Bureau of Statistics

TABLE V

INSTITUTIONAL INDIAN AND ESKIMO POPULATION
FOR SELECTED CITIES, ALBERTA: 1961

<u>City</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Lethbridge	---	---	---
Medicine Hat	---	---	---
Red Deer	12	15	27
Edmonton	174	142	316
Calgary	---	1	1
Total	186	158	344

Note: Above institutional population are not included in Indian and Eskimo populations noted for the cities.

Source: Enumeration Area Print-Outs for Alberta
Dominion Bureau of Statistics

DISTRIBUTION OF INDIANS AND ESKIMOS

CITY OF EDMONTON: 1961*

Census Tract	Number of Indians Eskimos	Total Population	Per Cent of Tract Population	Census Tract	Number of Indians Eskimos	Total Population	Per Cent of Tract Population
1	15	7,075	0.21	25	15	8,782	0.17
2	18	9,195	0.20	26	16	10,846	0.15
3	30	7,302	0.41	27	58	7,391	0.78
4	11	3,258	0.34	28	4	3,988	0.10
5	8	5,553	0.14	29	3	7,613	0.40
6	29	7,130	0.41	30	8	4,410	0.18
7	14	8,658	0.16	31	9	6,285	0.14
8	314	5,150	6.10	32	6	5,499	0.11
9	4	5,757	0.07	33	8	7,359	0.11
10	32	6,394	0.50	34	18	6,169	0.29
11	5	5,634	0.09	35	33	13,583	0.24
12	1	4,817	0.02	36	1	3,963	0.03
13	15	4,406	0.34	37	5	5,645	0.09
14	32	7,897	0.41	38	4	5,537	0.07
15	64	4,685	1.37	39	50	6,443	0.78
16	2	4,863	0.04	40	13	5,430	0.24
17	7	8,123	0.09	41	--	7,292	----
18	17	6,212	0.27	42	--	5,673	----
19	26	9,497	0.27	43	--	3,811	----
20	54	8,265	0.65	44	2	5,148	0.04
21	8	5,314	0.15	45	15	709	2.12
22	6	5,204	0.12	Beverly	10	9,041	0.11
23	4	3,007	0.13	Jasper Place	140	30,530	0.46
24	11	6,055	0.18	Total	1,145	320,598	0.36

* Data Source: Special enumeration area machine run provided by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Source: Kupfer, George, Edmonton Study Community Opportunity Assessment. Human Resources Research and Development, Executive Council - Government of Alberta, Edmonton, 1967.

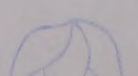


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Sl. No.	Chemical Name	Concentration (mg/ml)	Volume (ml)	Total Volume (ml)	Concentration (mg/ml)	Volume (ml)	Total Volume (ml)	Concentration (mg/ml)	Volume (ml)	Total Volume (ml)	Concentration (mg/ml)	Volume (ml)	Total Volume (ml)
1	Ascorbic acid	100	10	110	100	10	110	100	10	110	100	10	110
2	Vitamin C	100	10	110	100	10	110	100	10	110	100	10	110
3	Vitamin E	100	10	110	100	10	110	100	10	110	100	10	110
4	Vitamin K	100	10	110	100	10	110	100	10	110	100	10	110
5	Vitamin B1	100	10	110	100	10	110	100	10	110	100	10	110
6	Vitamin B2	100	10	110	100	10	110	100	10	110	100	10	110
7	Vitamin B3	100	10	110	100	10	110	100	10	110	100	10	110
8	Vitamin B6	100	10	110	100	10	110	100	10	110	100	10	110
9	Vitamin B12	100	10	110	100	10	110	100	10	110	100	10	110
10	Vitamin A	100	10	110	100	10	110	100	10	110	100	10	110
11	Vitamin D	100	10	110	100	10	110	100	10	110	100	10	110
12	Vitamin F	100	10	110	100	10	110	100	10	110	100	10	110
13	Vitamin H	100	10	110	100	10	110	100	10	110	100	10	110
14	Vitamin I	100	10	110	100	10	110	100	10	110	100	10	110
15	Vitamin J	100	10	110	100	10	110	100	10	110	100	10	110
16	Vitamin L	100	10	110	100	10	110	100	10	110	100	10	110
17	Vitamin M	100	10	110	100	10	110	100	10	110	100	10	110
18	Vitamin N	100	10	110	100	10	110	100	10	110	100	10	110
19	Vitamin O	100	10	110	100	10	110	100	10	110	100	10	110
20	Vitamin P	100	10	110	100	10	110	100	10	110	100	10	110
21	Vitamin Q	100	10	110	100	10	110	100	10	110	100	10	110
22	Vitamin R	100	10	110	100	10	110	100	10	110	100	10	110
23	Vitamin S	100	10	110	100	10	110	100	10	110	100	10	110
24	Vitamin T	100	10	110	100	10	110	100	10	110	100	10	110
25	Vitamin U	100	10	110	100	10	110	100	10	110	100	10	110
26	Vitamin V	100	10	110	100	10	110	100	10	110	100	10	110
27	Vitamin W	100	10	110	100	10	110	100	10	110	100	10	110
28	Vitamin X	100	10	110	100	10	110	100	10	110	100	10	110
29	Vitamin Y	100	10	110	100	10	110	100	10	110	100	10	110
30	Vitamin Z	100	10	110	100	10	110	100	10	110	100	10	110





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